REPORT ON MAINE

PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT

CONTENTS MADE KNOWN

TO MEMBERS OF M'KINLEY'S CABINET

CONGRESS TO GET IT MONDAY

Pending Full Information the Public Is Made Aware of the Nature of the Findings

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry is now in the hands of President McKinley. The formal transmission of this momentous document was accomplished at 9:40 o'clock this morning. It was delivered by Lieut.-Commander Marix, Judge-Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, to Secretary Long, and by the latter taken to the White House and handed to the President.

Lieut.-Commander Marix and Lieut. Carl Jungen left the Ebbitt House, where they had kept the report through the night, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. They were in civilian dress and attracted little attention along the street as they proceeded toward the Navy Department. Lieut. Jungen carried a large canvas bag or portfolio enclosed by straps, containing the report. They arrived at the department at exactly 9 o'clock.

Secretary Long was already at his desk in anticipation of their coming. The two officers proceeded to the office of the Judge Advocate-General, in accordance with the naval regulations.

Judge Advocate-General Lemly greeted the officers and together they went direct to the Secretary's office, a colored messenger going ahead with the report. They were ushered into the Secretary's office, where the formal delivery was made by Lieut.-Commander Marix.

Captain Lemly then retired, and for 20 minutes Messrs. Long and Marix were together. The Secretary did not, however, open the report.

At 9:35 o'clock Secretary Long came from his office with Mr. Marix and proceeded to the White House. The report was still carried by the Lieutenant-Commander, while Mr. Long had in his hand a long sheet of transparent paper, such as maps are made on, wound on a wooden roller. The Secretary also carried a large black bag.

Mr. Long cordially greeted the group of newspaper correspondents and remarked that he had not opened the report and knew no more than they did of its contents. Then they stepped into the Navy Department brougham and were driven around to the main entrance of the White House. It was 9:38 as the Secretary and Mr. Marix entered the White House doors. They did not go direct to the President's office, but passed through to the private corridor on the first floor and thence to the blue room to await the President. He had been in his office before their arrival, but at the moment was in the residence portion of the house. Two minutes later the Secretary and Lieutenant-Commander Marix joined the President in his library and the report of the Maine Court was formally delivered to the Chief Executive.

The arrival of the report hardly created a ripple of excitement at the White House except among the newspaper correspondents gathered there.

Assistant Secretary Day had called about 9 o'clock but as the President was at breakfast he retired and returned at 10.

Secretary Alger also came about half an hour later and was followed by the Postmaster-General and Secretary Bliss.

The other members of the Cabinet did not arrive until about the usual hour for meeting, 11 o'clock.

Secretary Long remained with the President continually up to the assembling of the Cabinet. Secretary Long and Commander Marix, it was understood, did not exchange a word regarding the contents of the report up to the time they met the President. After formally receiving the report the Secretary invited Commander Marix to wait until he had gone through the important dispatches and reports arriving during the night and early morning. This done, Mr. Long asked Commander Marix to accompany him to the White House and the report was formally delivered to the President in the manner already stated.

There were no callers at the White House this morning, either from the Senate or the House, and other visitors were told that the President was engaged and could not be seen.

Secretary Long returned to his department about 1 o'clock. About 1:15 the Cabinet took a recess until 3 o'clock.

In answer to inquiries it was stated that after the report had been carefully read a general discussion followed of its principal features. Lieutenant-Commander Marix was called in, and in answer to queries explained some matters not fully covered by the report. Further than this no statement would be made or intimation given by any Cabinet officer as to the contents of the report until it was transmitted to Congress next Monday.

WHAT IT SHOWS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—One of the highest officials in the service of the government said definitely today that the report of the Main Court of Inquiry shows that the explosion was due to external causes.. It was impossible to get from him any additional exact information, though the impression was gathered after a series of questions that the board had not located the cause beyond that it was external.

The Board of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine finds that the explosion which destroyed the Maine was from the outside and does not fix the responsibility for the disaster. It does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosive, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was what is known as a floating submarine mine.

There were two explosions, the board finds.

The first was from the outside, and that set off one of the smaller magazines.

THE SPANISH REPORT

MADRID, March 25.—The Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, was engaged all night in deciphering the dispatch from the admiral in command of Cuban waters, containing complete details of the findings of the Spanish Inquiry Commission into the loss of the Maine.

Persons cognizant of the affair unanimously declare that the Spanish report says the explosion which wrecked the Maine was of internal origin.

NO DOUBT AT ALL

MADRID, March 25.—The report of the Spanish Board of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine says emphatically that the explosion was of internal origin.

The Spanish report says: "It is scientifically and practically demonstrated that the explosion was internal."

The United States Minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, had a long conference this evening with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Gullon. Absolute reticence is observed as to what transpired.

REQUEST DELAY

MADRID, March 23.—There was another hastily summoned cabinet meeting this afternoon, presumably to further consider the grave political situation. The Spanish government has received the Spanish report of the loss of the Maine, which, however, is said to be "confused," and explanations are said to have been requested. In any case it is added, it will not be published until after the report of the United States Court of Inquiry has been made public.

The Correspondencia says the Spanish government will dispatch a note to Washington, requesting that the report of the loss of the Maine be not sent to Congress until both reports are presented and considered by both governments.

SPANISH COMMENT

NEW YORK, March 25.—A special to the Herald from Madrid says: Strange as it may seem to the American mind, the idea that the Maine commission could possibly report that the explosion was not an internal one has only just been realized here and the result is a sinister condition of public sentiment. That result is now generally admitted, although it is universally considered unjust, unfounded and iniquitous. It formed the principal subject of attention at the last cabient council. The keynote of the situation was found in the approval by the government of General Blanco's refusal to permit the Maine's wreck to be blown up, and this country will, as positively indicated, use every means possible to procure an impartial inquiry.

The Correo, a government organ, quotes a lengthy article from Le Yacht, showing that the external theory is impossible. The government considers Consul General Lee's request as out of the question, as preventing any further investigation.

The Epoca, a serious Spanish paper, repels Lee's request, and says it would be destroying proof upon which the assertions of the seamen were made. The Epoca adds: "We refuse to believe that such a verdict against public morals can have been returned as that attributing the explosion to an evidently false cause. We are certain that President McKinley's sense of justice will right the situation."

MAY BE DELAYED

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had a brief interview with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt today, but had no information to impart at its conclusion.

Senator Davis said that it was his understanding that the Maine report would be sent to Congress next Monday, but its transmission might be delayed until Tuesday. As to the disposition to be made of it by the Senate he said that in all probability, after the reading of the letter or message of transmission, it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and probably be printed. Any Senator, however, might demand the reading of the report in the Senate, and if it should prove to be not too long, that course might be pursued on account of the intense interest in its contents. He was decidedly of the opinion that there would be no debate on it until it had been considered by the Foreign Relations Committee.

ON THE TURF

Winners of Races at Ingleside and New Orleans

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Weather at Ingleside fine, track fast. Results.

Six furlongs, selling—Bonnie Ione won, Soscol second, Hohenlohe third; time, 1:17.

Three and a half furlongs—Toluca won, Goldscratch second, Ach third; time, 0:44.

One mile, selling—Coda won, Charles A. second, Donation third; time, 1:41.

Mile and a quarter—Morellito won, Scarborough second, Traverser third; time, 2:09½.

One mile, selling—Lode Star won, Fort Augustus second, Mamie G. third; time, 1:43¾.

Seven furlongs, selling—Veragua won, Sir Dilke second, Atticus third; time, 1:29¾.

Five furlongs—May W. won, O'Connil second, Paul Griggs third; time, 1:01.

AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Track fast, weather cloudy. Results:

One mile, selling—The Monon won, Tachus second, Tessie L. third; time, 1:42¾.

Six furlongs—Minnie Weldon won, Ferryman II second, Nevor third; time, 1:14.

One mile, selling—Dorothy III won, Mt. Washington second, Glenmayne third; time, 1:41.

Mile and an eighth—What Next won, Judge Steadman second, Robert Bonner third; time, 1:55.

Six furlongs—Aunt Bird won, Blitheful second, Corrello third; time, 1:14½.

Seven furlongs—Henrica won, Hats Off second, Hurns third; time, 1:28.

AN ENGLISH RACE

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The Grand National Steeplechase, the grand event of its kind of the year, which was run at Aintree, near here, today, was won by Drogheda. Cathal was second and Gauntlet third. Twenty-five horses ran.

Ingleside Race Entries

The following are the entries and weights for the races to be run at Ingleside track, San Francisco, today. Commissions received and placed by the Los Angeles Turf club, 143 South Broadway (in the rear), where all orders will be telephoned to Black & Co., rooms at Agricultural park:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Frank Ireland, 110; San Laredo, 106; Prince Will, 106; Primevera, 105; Oraibel, 103; Ellen Wood, 103.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Libertine, 113; Rubicon, 113; Buckwa, 110; Mt. Roy, 110; Mistral II., 110; Montgomery, 110; News Gatherer, 107; Trolly, 105; Lone Princess, 105.

Third race, one and a quarter miles, hurdles—Our Climate, 148; Sylvester, 139; Tortoni, 131; Zamlock, 131; Monita, 131; Sky Blue, 130; George Palmer, 123.

Fourth race, one mile, heats, Evergreen stake—Buckwa, 111; Ace, 111; Alvarado, 111; Lincoln, 110; Won't Dance, 109; Fonsavannah, 96.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—McLight, 112; Hohenzollern, 112; W. O. B., 112; Out Go, 109; Argentina, 109; Parthamax, 108; The Plutocrat, 108; Satyr, 108; Myth, 108; Harry Thoburn, 105; Chappie, 105; Alma, 103.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Apple Jack, 110; Hermoso, 110; Midian, 110; Bonito, 109; The Dipper, 106; Fonsavannah, 106; Melvin Burnham, 106; Prince Blazes, 106; Don Luis, 103; Ed Gartland, 103; Moringa, 103; Sardonic, 101; Little Alarm, 101; Mocorito, 101.

The largest theater in the world is the Grand Opera house of Paris. It covers more than three acres of ground, and cost 63,000,000 francs.

GRAVE APPREHENSIONS

ARE ROUSED BY APPROACH OF SPAIN'S FLOTILLA

THE WARSHIPS AT KEY WEST

Will Be Practically at the Mercy of the Small but Swift Torpedo Boats

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Interest bordering upon concern is manifest among officials of the Navy Department over the movement of the Spanish fleet of torpedo boats from the Canaries to Porto Rico. The flotilla is one of the most formidable of its kind afloat, and the sending of it to the West Indies at this time is regarded as an indication of Spain's endeavor to be prepared for emergencies near Cuba.

Naval experts are of the opinion that under ordinary circumstances it will take the flotilla about ten days to make the journey, but it is likely that it will require several days longer.

Naval officials compare the torpedo boats to race horses trained to a nicety. They are keyed up to a high pitch for short, sharp and decisive work and if overtaxed are liable to break down. To make the trip to Porto Rico in ten days absolutely smooth water would be necessary.

It is understood today that some correspondence with Spain, through Minister Polo y Bernabe, concerning the movement of the flotilla is not unlikely. The statements made yesterday to the effect that this government might regard the sending of the flotilla to West Indian waters as an unfriendly act, inasmuch as it was evident that the boats were not intended for use against the Cubans and as a matter of fact could be employed only against a hostile fleet of warships, was accentuated today, but what representations, if any, will be made to Spain, cannot be learned.

In this connection, the announcement made last evening that the Navy Department had practically concluded the purchase of several fast yachts, which it is proposed to transform into torpedo boats, is not viewed with entire favor by naval men. The vessels the department has in view have a speed rate ranging from 16 to 20 knots, while especially designed torpedo boats have a speed of from 24 to 30 knots. As against regular torpedo boats the fleet of "makeshifts," as the proposed purchases of the government were termed by a naval official, would cut a comparatively small figure. In the absence of anything better, however, it was conceded that the vessels, if acquired by the government, would prove of distinct value.

Information as to the names of the vessels was refused lest the premature announcement might embarrass the negotiations.

INTENSE FEELING

KEY WEST, March 25.—It was not until today that the news of the departure of the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla from the Canary Islands became known among the naval officers here. It created intense feeling, especially among the officers of the torpedo boats which are in the harbor. One of the most prominent of these officers said today:

"If the United States allows the Spanish boats to get to Porto Rico it will be the biggest mistake ever made. They are a greater menace to the safety of our fleet than if all the rest of the Spanish navy was brought to these waters. At Porto Rico they will be nearer Key West than Havana. Only two torpedo boats in our navy would have any chance of getting away from the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers. The Iowa, New York and Indiana, lying out there, six miles off the land, would practically be at the mercy of a dozen Spanish torpedo boats, which could run over from Porto Rico in a short time should war be declared. We have no protected harbors here and we have not a single torpedo destroyer, and unless a fleet powerful enough to be proof against these torpedo boats is quickly concentrated in these waters, or unless the Spanish flotilla is warned to keep further away, I should judge that it would be better to take every United States warship as far away as possible from this menacing force which Spain intends to concentrate within such a convenient distance as Porto Rico.

"It is all very well to talk of peace and to say that there is no probability of war, but, at the same time, while international relations are strained, displays of force should be met with alacrity, and as a torpedo expert I must say that if every ship in the United States navy was brought into these waters it would be none too formidable a display when the strength of the Spanish flotilla is considered."

PAYING HIGH PRICES

NEW YORK, March 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: By direction of President McKinley, Secretary Long spent more than $1,000,000 Thursday in the purchase of twelve speedy yachts and seagoing tugs, which will be at once converted into torpedo boat destroyers and picket boats. In directing the purchase of yachts and tugs, President McKinley was guided by the information showing that the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla has sailed from the Canary Islands for Porto Rico.

Before this information came to hand the authorities were not willing to pay the high prices asked by the owners of yachts and tugs which had been inspected and recommended for purchase by the auxiliary cruiser board, but the necessity of improvising a torpedo fleet to offset that which Spain is sending to Porto Rico was so apparent that the President authorized that the negotiations be closed and that the vessels be purchased without further delay.

Secretary Long at once telegraphed to Captain Rodgers, president of the board, and received a telegram announcing that the bargains had been closed and that the vessels would at once be turned over to the government at the Brooklyn navy yard. Considerable secrecy is maintained by the officials as to the names of the vessels purchased and the price paid for each, but it is known that only four tugs have been bought, while eight yachts have been secured. Two of the tugs are named Luckenbach, and it is believed the remaining tugs were also purchased from the Luckenbach Towing Company.

It is also known that two more yachts purchased are the Alicia and the Hermione, and it is said, though the report cannot be confirmed, that the Radha, the Wadena and the Corsair have also been acquired. It is proposed that the vessels bought shall at once be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard, where they will be armored and their hulls and decks strengthened and their armament placed aboard. When completed they will be sent immediately to Key West, where they will be placed under command of Captain Sampson.

ONE GOOD BARGAIN

LONDON, March 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attache here, has bought for the United States government, through an American firm, a first-class torpedo boat, built at Schichau, for Germany. She is ready to sail.

The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans were expected to sail today for the United States, but they will probably postpone their departure until tomorrow as they may be unable to complete loading ammunition.

A SPANISH PRAYER

MADRID, March 25.—Under the heading "Yankee ships at Havana," the Carlist organ, El Correo Espana, gives an illustration representing the United States cruiser Montgomery, followed by a description of her armament and speed. At the end of the description is the following remark:

"May God so deal with this ship as shall best serve our interests."

TESTING THE HOLLAND

NEW YORK, March 25.—The submarine boat Holland will be taken to Washington next week for a test before officials. The boat will go to Washington through the canals.

The gun tests and probably the last submarine maneuvers the boat will make here will be made tomorrow.

SITES FOR BATTERIES

SEATTLE, March 25.—The condemnation suits by which the government secures a site for a battery at Point Wilson have been closed in the Federal Court. The price to be paid aggregates $45,000. A number of heavy guns are now on their way here and preparations for setting them up will be immediately commenced.

WORK AT MARE ISLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Great activity prevails at the Mare Island navy yard. The cruiser Philadelphia has been hauled in from the stream and lies along the quay wall, near the Charleston. The gunboat Yorktown has also been towed to the wall and all three ships fairly swarm with men at all hours. The Charleston is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready to go into commission in a comparatively short time. The Yorktown, too, is nearly ready for sea, and the purchase of supplies for both is now being made. Lieutenant Commander Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., formerly executive officer of the receiving ship Independence, who accompanied President Dole of Hawaii on his trip to Washington as naval aid, has been appointed chief aid to Rear Admiral Kirkland.

RELIEF MEASURES

NEW YORK, March 25.—Horatio S. Rubens, Consul of the Cuban Junta, says in regard to the sending of supplies to Cuba:

"The sending of relief supplies to Cuba is not so much intervention as assistance to the Spanish government. It enables Spain to spend for munitions of war to fight the Cubans and possibly the United States, the money which humanity dictates should go to the amelioration of the condition of the reconcentrados. That these unfortunates should receive relief is beyond question. Such is the earnest desire of every man with a spark of humanity, but the only true remedy is, as General Proctor says, to allow them to go back to the fields. Even in the present desolated condition of Cuba the insurgents live on the country and so could the reconcentrados. That would also relieve Spain of the obligation to feed them, you may say, but the present kind of assistance must be continued indefinitely, or so long as Spain holds the reconcentrados. She does it because she knows that the reconcentradoes are Cubans and that their return to the country would aid the Cuban soldiers. We must feed them or Spain will starve them, or else we must intervene."

SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT STOVE

WATERFORD, Ireland, March 25.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz has arrived here with her bows stove in and her stem twisted completely around from about ten feet from the stern.

WAR INSURANCE

LONDON, March 25.—Lloyds regard the situation as being worse today and are asking twenty guineas per centum on war risks.

White Is Reticent

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 25.—United States Senator Stephen M. White, en route from Los Angeles to Washington, was in the city several hours this evening. He was met at the depot by Adjt. Gen. A. W. Barrett and was informally received at the Golden Eagle hotel by Peter J. Shields, Col. R. L. Peeler, Judge A. C. Hinkson, Thomas Fox and other prominent Democrats.

Senator White was non-committal in speaking of the Cuban situation and said he advocated waiting for a report of the examining board before giving an opinion on the blowing up of the Maine. He thought the course adopted by President McKinley had been a wise one.

A Schooner Ashore

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The schooner Bobolink (Captain Nelson) went ashore last night at Kent's Point, the southern point of Mendocino Harbor, and will be a total loss.

Peter Nelson, a sailor, was drowned, but the rest of the crew were saved.

The Bobolink was loaded with lumber and was en route to this port from Mendocino. Just as she reached the mouth of the harbor the wind died out and she anchored close in shore. Shortly afterward, however, she was struck by a sudden squall and dragged her anchor until driven ashore, where she is rapidly going to pieces. Her cargo can be saved.

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS

Never Did a Single Thing to Deserve Indictment

NEW YORK, March 25.—In the Kings' County Criminal Court today fourteen or fifteen indictments were handed down by the grand jury against former city officials and contractors of Brooklyn. District Attorney Marean refuses to make known the names of the persons indicted until after they have been arrested. It is alleged, however, that the indictments are the outcome of an investigation that has been proceeding for some time into the operations of the Public Works Department of Brooklyn.

It is also said that the indictments charge a conspiracy by which the city was defrauded of $80,000 by means of fraudulent contracts.

Theodore B. Willis, former Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, and Wm. E. Phillips, Police Commissioner of the Greater City, are among those indicted. They appeared before Judge Aspinall in the Criminal Court and furnished bonds of $5000 each. Willis stated that he was innocent of any wrong-doing and that his arrest was a rank injustice.

Chinese Brigandage

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—The Chinese colony here has received advices that "Hakas" are again raiding in the three great districts of Sun Ning Ying Ping and Hoi Ping, they having already seized the town of Heong Mai and massacred all its inhabitants.

"Haka" is explained as a synonym for "stranger" by the inhabitants of the Chinese coast districts (the Bonda) to the barbarous people of the hills, with whose customs they have for centuries been in antagonism. The "Hakas" are said to be armed with American magazine rifles and are reported to be marching on to the large city of Foo Sak, the peaceful Chinese flying in terror before them.

GOMEZ IS NOT HOPEFUL

OF EARLY INDEPENDENCE OF THE CUBANS

FREEDOM MAY BE PURCHASED

The Insurgent Leader Earnestly Hopes That a Spanish-American War May Be Avoided

Associated Press Special Wire

NEW YORK, March 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: Word has been received by the Tribune correspondent direct from General Gomez at his camp, near Sancti Spiritus, in Santa Clara province. A week ago, when the messenger left him, he was in excellent health and was planning an insurgent campaign which should follow the expected recognition of Cuban independence by the United States. Apparently he did not think Spain would immediately accept intervention or mediation by the Washington administration, and he believed the recognition of independence would follow the refusal. Such action he regarded as a natural sequence to the Maine incident and the other incidents bearing upon the position taken in the President's December message. While preparing to take advantage of whatever is done, Gomez does not look for an ending of the Cuban war. His idea is that Spain will continue such fighting as has been going on and will not at once abandon the island.

His military plans are based upon this view and he has impressed upon the insurgents that they must not expect immediate independence as a fact following the declaration. The insurgent commander seems to think that while Spain will not now accept the good offices of the United States, she might ultimately do so. Then, he believes, the best proposition is for the purchase of the island by the Cubans under a guarantee by the United States.

"That is best for all parties," was his language.

"We would perhaps pay $200,000,000 for independence. If Spain will not take that she will take nothing away from Cuba except her war debt. If she will accept indemnity before it is too late, we can pay it. The guarantees of the United States would be in the nature of a protectorate. Annexation would not follow. We know the American people do not want to annex Cuba. All they want is a commercial treaty giving them trade advantages which are naturally theirs.

"I hope," continued Gomez, "there will be no war between the United States and Spain. It would be too costly. The Spaniards are senselessly blind to their own weakness. Besides, I fear that if hostilities between the two countries come it will add to the burdens of the Cubans when independence is secured. The island is a desert and will remain so while Spain's rule continues."

The Tribune's correspondent informally says that Gomez discussed the relations of Spain and the United States several times and always in language showing his earnest desire that the American people might be spared war. His anxiety was deep. It is probable that Gomez's sentiments on this matter will be communicated to President McKinley. He is more concerned over it than over anything else. He appears to think that in case of war Cuba would be asked to pay a portion of the war expenses, which the resources of the island would not be sufficient to meet.

Gomez dismissed the suggestion of modifying autonomy so that it would be acceptable to the insurgents with a single word. They will treat with Spain on no basis except that of outright independence. This is absolute.

He spoke with bitterness of some members of the autonomist government who were engaged in trying to win his followers by bribery, saying that the Cubans would remember them. These efforts he declared were futile, as was shown by the few isolated instances in which money had induced insurgents to present themselves.

On the other hand, Gomez said he was constantly receiving reinforcements and gave several specific cases. He stated that in the eastern part of the island the insurgents had received 5000 recruits since autonomy was proposed. Other evidences of their renewed strength were given. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that the insurgents occupy a large portion of Santa Clara province unmolested. The Spanish troops make no effort to penetrate the country where the insurgents' camps are located. The present method of warfare, Gomez said, would be kept up until Spain withdrew. He still counts on the climate as a more potent means of destroying the Spanish armies than the weapons of the insurgents. For the Spanish soldiers he uttered the most kindly sentiments, saying that when peace came it was his hope that they would remain in Cuba and help in its recuperation. To the Spanish property owners on the island, he reiterated his previous declarations that they would be protected in their property and would have nothing to fear under a Cuban government.

Gomez spoke incidentally of international Spanish politics, but without any idea that its Cuban policy would be materially changed by what happens in Spain. He thought Senor de Lome had been willing to have his letter published and return to the peninsula as a martyr. De Lome, Gomez described as an able but scheming and unscrupulous man, who saw the advantage of getting away before the end came. It is his belief that De Lome will seek to form a new party out of the dissatisfied Conservative and Liberal element. Anti-American sentiment would be the basis of this organization.

General Gomez said that when recognition was accorded there would be no trouble in finding the civil government of Cuba. He would quickly conduct the proper persons from his headquarters to it. His refusal to entertain any suggestion of Spain's sovereignty over Cuba makes the detailed opinion of the latest program of the radical autonomists, backed by the Blanco government, unnecessary. His personal sympathy was extended to the American people for the Maine disaster, without assuming to influence the policy which the administration should follow. Next to his hope that the United States would not become engaged in war with Spain the significance of what he says lies in his belief that the untimate solution of the Cuban problem is indemnity to Spain for independence. That proposition may be unpopular in the United States, but it commends itself to the commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, whose genius made the success of the revolution possible.

In December, when Blanco's prospective military campaign and the concessions of autonomy were unknown factors, Gomez held this view. In March, when the failure of that military campaign and the collapse of the new political system have left Spanish sovereignty paralyzed, he reiterates his conviction. Members of the government in Havana, who ten days ago professed hope in the negotiations with Gomez, now know that no prospects exist. Some are again turning to war with the United States as the only means of letting Cuba go; others are more conservative, talk with moderation about the Maine report and deprecate the war spirit. All seem to believe that the Maine disaster will not in itself lead to hostilities.

Fast Train Fares

CHICAGO, March 25—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association, who was appointed arbitrator of the question whether an excess of fare should be charged on the fast trains put on between Chicago and Denver by the Burlington and the Northwestern and the Union Pacific, has decided that on the fast trains an excess fare of $1 shall be charged all passengers who use the day coaches and $4 all passengers who ride in the sleeping cars. He has decided that the extra fare shall apply to all westbound business originating at or passing through Chicago destined for points within the state of Colorado. Eastbound the extra fare shall apply to all business originating with the state of Colorado and destined for Chicago or to pass through Chicago, the decision to become effective on the 1st of April.

OREGON FUSION FIXED

AT THE EXPENSE OF A SMALL PARTY SPLIT

The Fusion Platform Demands Free Coinage and Establishment of the Referendum System

PORTLAND, Or., March 25.—The joint conference committee from the Populist, Democrat and Silver Republican conventions today unanimously agreed upon a platform which was reported to the respective conventions and adopted. When the vote adopting the platform was announced in the Populist convention eighteen middle-of-the-road delegates left the hall.

The platform demands the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; is unalterably opposed to the financial policy of the Republican administration and denounces the avowed attempt to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard. Demands are made for a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; also a just, equable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursement of the government; the platform demands the initiative and referendum system of lawmaking in its optional form and condemns as dangerous and unjust the surrender in all departments of the government to the influence of trusts, corporations and aggregations of wealth and the packing of the courts of the land by corporation lawyers.

On the taxation of corporation property, which caused the split in the Populist convention, the platform says: "Inasmuch as railroad and other corporation property is not bearing its proportion of taxation, we demand that such property shall bear its just and equal share of the expense of government."

THE CATTLE QUESTION

Stock Will Starve Unless Restrictions Are Modified

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson when seen with reference to the withdrawal of the cattle quarantine to allow the moving of starving cattle to Northern California and Nevada, said:

"The department is willing to allow this movement of cattle from infected districts provided the authorities allow it. This movement, however, will result in preventing the movement of cattle from districts into which the cattle are taken to other States. It will practically result in quarantining all of California and Nevada from other States. There has been considerable correspondence by telegraph and letters with the State authorities, and Nevada has refused to allow the moving of cattle to her territory for this season. A suggestion has been made that special charge be taken of the cattle moved beyond the quarantine limits, and the department is now considering that proposition."

Arctic Navigation

NEW YORK, March 25.—Vice-Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy, who has been assigned by his government to construct the most powerful ice-crushing ship ever built, is in New York. He has been to ports along Lakes Erie and Michigan to see ice-crushing ships at work there. He has under construction at Newcastle, Eng., a floating ice-crusher which he believes will be able to cut its way through ice to the North Pole. His ship is not intended for exploring purposes, however. Its mission is to keep frozen rivers and harbors of Russia open for navigation during winter and to perform like duties in ports of Northern Siberia during summer.

The Salmon Pack

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—Statistics of the British Columbia salmon pack for last season compiled by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. is as follows:

Fraser River pack, 860,459 cases; Skeena River, 65,905; Rivers Inlet, 40,305; Naas River, 20,800; Lowe Inlet, 10,666; Namu Harbor, 4355; Alert Bay, 8602; West Coast Vancouver Island, 4844. The total pack for the season is 1,015,477 cases, compared with 601,570, the previous season. Shipments made during the season were: By sea to England, 733,704 cases; overland, 43,330; to Eastern Canada, 130,815; to Australia, 28,579.

A Polar Enthusiast

SEATTLE, Wash., March 25.—Prince Luigi of Italy is to be the backer of an expedition to Alaska which is to leave here in May under the leadership of Major E. S. Ingraham, who accompanied Prince Luigi on his ascent of Mount St. Elias last summer. The party will consist of fifteen persons and will include a number of Italians. With Kotzebue Sound as a base an exhaustive prospecting for gold will be made. It is stated that Prince Luigi would accompany the party were it not for the desire of King Humbert that he lead an expedition to the North Pole.

Perrine's Comet

BERKELEY, Cal., March 25.—The astronomers of the University of California have completed their computation of the comet discovered Sunday morning by Perrine of the Lick Observatory and, according to them, the comet will become brighter and remain in sight for some time. It is now traveling toward the earth at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day. For the next two weeks it will continue to move northeasterly at the rate of one degree a day north, as well as east. It is visible about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Every language contains such names as cuckoo, pewit, whippoorwill and others, in which the sound emitted by the animal is imitated as the name.

WONDERFUL MEMORIES

SHOWN BY WITNESSES IN THE KASSON CASE

Very Accurate and Circumstantial, but No Two Agree as to the Facts That Occurred

STOCKTON, Cal., March 25.—It is doubtful if there has been another legal contest waged in this state that has developed as many surprises, such astonishing testimony and dramatic incidents as the Kasson estate case now occupying the attention of Judge Jones and in which a dozen prominent attorneys have been engaged for more than a week. It is remarkable in many ways. The witnesses, though truthful and sincere, have shown memories that are most unusual and the facts told by them have made up stories so strangely contradictory as to make the whole affair appear more like an extravagant romance rather than a collection of queer facts. The various incidents, the many phases and widely different complexion of the numerous circumstances in the case, brought out with kaleidoscopic rapidity by the testimony, have given to the contest all the absorbing interest and exciting atmosphere contained in a well-constructed drama.

A bombshell came and destroyed the hopes of the contestants when a Mrs. Mallory told her story. She declared she was at one time the wife of George M. Kasson, had lived with him as such during the years these two children were said to have been born, and that she had never given birth to a child by Kasson. She is a woman 74 years of age and astonished everybody by the remarkably clear manner in which she recounted all the principal events of her long life.

She was on the stand under cross-examination today for several hours, but in spite of the tremendous and skillful efforts of the attorneys who represent the other side to shake her evidence, they have not as yet snapped a single link in the chain of her story.

The most important testimnoy in the case today was that of Mrs. Sarah E. Milliken, a cousin of Geo. A. Lindy, a claimant in the case and the putative son of Thomas Lindy. Mrs. Milliken swore that she frequently saw Lindy at the breast of his mother, Mrs. Lindy, and was present when Mrs. Lindy commenced to wean him. The mother of the witness had attended Mrs. Lindy during her confinement.

A dramatic incident was the identification by Thomas Wilson, 83 years of age, of the family record in the Lindy Bible. He had written the record fifty-one years ago. He identified the handwriting as his own but could not remember having written it, though that fact had already developed in Lindy's testimony. He was present at the marriage of the Lindys and the Kassons and knew all about the family affairs. His testimony was very unfavorable to the Lindy claimants.

Teamsters Killed

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—News has just been received of an accident to the brakebeam of a heavy wagon on the road between Real del Castillo and Jacalitos mining district, Lower California, Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in two fatalities. Manuel Nunez and Maximo Saenz were driving the team down a steep grade when the brakebeam gave way, throwing the wagon upon the animals and causing a mad rush down the hill. Both Nunez and Saenz were thrown forward and under the wagon, one of the unfortunate men having his skull crushed, while the heavy wheels passed over the body and legs of the other, killing him almost instantly. They were both residents of Real del Castillo.

A Smallpox Scare

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 25.—There are twelve cases of smallpox at the village of Bellemont, twelve miles west of here. Bellemont has about one hundred people, and the entire population, largely Mexican, has been exposed to the disease. The Santa Fe Pacific Railroad company has a tie preserving plant there, and it has sent a physician there to care for the patients.

The Spanish Armada consisted of 132 ships, 3165 cannon, 8766 sailors, 2088 galley slaves, 21,855 soldiers and 1355 volunteers.

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IS HE WHOSE NERVES ARE SO POOR that he must needs jump—yea jump—at the least noise. When your nerves are jumping nerves, when your brain whirls, when your nights are bad, when your dreams are horrible, when you wake up in despair and misery, when your days are long, gloomy, melancholy days, it is time to act. You are suffering from Nervous Debility and, if not careful, it may lead to complete Nervous prostration. The very best cure for this condition is the great discovery of the wise doctors of Hudson Medical Institute. It is the great Hudyan. Hudyan cures failing manhood, despondency, lack of ambition, restlessness, unwise dissipation, premature decay, abuses and corrects the errors of youth. Hudyan can be had only from us.

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